

CHINA'S EMPEROR DRINKS POISON BY ORDER OF TIAN, THE USURPER.

Crafty Dowager Empress Saves Her Life by Taking Only Part of the Potion.

DETAILS OF MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

Ruthlessly Slaughtered When Ammunition Gave Out—Incessant and Bloody Fighting at Tien-Tsin.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Friday, July 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Daily Telegraph this morning prints the following dispatch from its special correspondent, dated Shanghai, Wednesday:

"Xuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Shan-Tung Province, has wired the French Consul here that Prince Tuan is the virtual dictator at Peking and is preparing an edict ordering the extermination of all foreigners. This probably is intended to prepare the public for the worst news."

"Cumulative Chinese reports which are generally believed here declare that all the foreigners in Peking have been massacred and Emperor Kwang Hsu has been poisoned."

FIERCE FIGHT AT TIEN-TSIN.

Berlin, July 5.—Deutsche Tages Zeitung prints a Chee-Foo special, saying that Chinese banner troops seized, on Monday night, the Pei-Ho bridge, securing the line of retreat of the international troops to Taku, after repeated fierce attacks, in which the Chinese lost hundreds. They then drove off the Russians from their position outside Tien-Tsin, after a two-days' desperate resistance, and encircled the concession, which their artillery is now dominating.

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

London, July 6, 2:30 a. m.—Correspondents of the Express from Shanghai report details from Chinese sources, which, placed together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition in Peking was exhausted, the Boxers and Imperial troops rushed the British Legation and poured into the courtyard with fanatical fury. The foreign troops were so hopelessly outnumbered that their fate was certain. The moment the mob broke, the courtyard was converted into a shambles. Others of the invaders spread into the interior of the building. One correspondent adds:

"It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes the men of the legations had time to slay with their own hands their women kind and children. These Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breath. Their attitude toward foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph. Even the rabble in the native quarters are silent."

"Something of this culminating tragedy in the ghastly history of recent events in Peking seems to pervade the very atmosphere here, and to compel belief against all our hopes. The Consul fears that the report is too true, and the Chinese officials do not attempt to seek reasons for a denial."

Two Manchus who have arrived at

CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

Chinese Preparing the World for News of It—Japan Is Held in Leash.

London, July 6, 2:30 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of July 5, 12:10 p. m., says he believes that when official information comes regarding Peking it may include news of the outraging of English women and the torture of children. It may include the news of the massacre of all the foreigners in Peking have been wiped out.

There are whisperings of startling rumors in the native quarters, and it must not be forgotten that the telegraph lines on which alone the news can come, are solely in the hands of the Chinese. The native rumors are likely to have their source in a solid basis, and the native officials are believed to be preparing the way for the reception of news of the greatest crime of the century.

Tai-tai Yu admitted to the correspondent that the case of the Europeans in Peking is utterly hopeless, in his opinion. He believes that if they have not been massacred, it is only a matter of hours before they will be.

A letter brought by courier from Peking, received in Shanghai on July 4, says the Boxers are gathering huge forces about Peking, re-enforcing their ranks with reinforcements from all directions. This is taken to indicate a concerted action among the nobles, who are believed to have thrown in their lot with the Boxers. The Emperor and the Dowager Empress, the latter, are completely under the thumb of Prince Tuan and Yeh Kai.

Dispatches from Hong-Kong say the "Triads," a secret society, are assuming a threatening demeanor on the mainland.

Li Hung Chang has sent 5,000 men to occupy the Boque forts at the mouth of the Canton River.

"The safety of all foreigners in North China," says one report, "depends upon Japan's prompt action. Japan has 20,000 troops ready, but is prevented from sending them to China by international jealousies."

The morning papers have various continental dispatches handling the question as to why Japan does not send more troops to China, but none of them throws much light upon the subject.

The Daily Mail offers some direct testimony from its Yokohama correspondent, to whom the query was sent:

"Could Japan have relieved Peking if given a free hand?"

The correspondent replied:

"Yes, Japan's strength is ample and her ability to use it unquestioned. The truth is that the Mikado's Japanese have been extremely cautious, fearing that a great display of force might precipitate complications among the Powers."

Shanghai, July 5.—The Associated Press certifies to the truth of the statement that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the Emperor and the Dowager Empress the alternative of poison or the sword. The Emperor, they say, took poison and died within an hour. The Dowager Empress also chose poison, but craftily swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived. On the same day the Chinese customs bureau was destroyed, Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector of Customs, and his staff, escaped to the legations.

EMPEROR POISONED.

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Shanghai, July 5.—Emperor Kwang Hsu committed suicide by taking opium under compulsion of Prince Tuan, June 19.

The Empress Dowager also took poison, but is still alive, though reported to be insane. The effects of the drug. The above had been officially reported to the German Consul at Shanghai.

A messenger with official advice, who left Peking, June 27, says that over 100,000 Chinese soldiers and rioters surrounded the legations, but in spite of fierce attacks, they had not yet succeeded in breaking through the wall.

The messenger also said that all persons connected with the palace were pro-Boxer, even the Princes and Dukes and every one worshipping the God of the "Boxers."

The gates of the inner city, it was added, were open for half a day.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, July 4, after repeating the statement that there has been heavy fighting at Tien-Tsin, adds that only the arrival of 900 Japanese prevented the capture of the town.

TIEN-TSIN STILL SURROUNDED.

Paris, July 5.—A Temps dispatch from Chee-Foo, dated today, says:

"Tien-Tsin is still surrounded by an overwhelming number of Chinese, who are trying to cut the communication of the international forces, whose position is very dangerous."

"The allied troops, numbering 12,000 men, have succeeded with difficulty in preventing by strategic measures an assault by the Chinese, whose artillery greatly outnumbered the European guns."

CZAR SAYS THERE IS NO WAR.

London, July 5.—According to a St. Petersburg dispatch, the senior Russian naval commander at Taku recently telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to the disposal of the Chinese prisoners in his hands, and the reply he received is said to have been laconic and to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China.

foreigners of the immense imports of arms, especially a few weeks ago.

The Chinese commanders are preparing for a long, severe campaign, and are putting into operation plans drawn up by all of them last year for resisting an invasion from the seaboard by Russia.

TIEN-TSIN CLAIMS LEGITIMATE.

Berlin, July 5.—The Chinese Minister is still here. He told a representative of the Associated Press today that he did not know where the Empress, the Emperor and the Prince Tuan were now. He thinks it likely that Prince Tuan has seized the throne, expelling as the Prince has legitimate claims thereto, his father having been appointed Emperor Tzu Shuan's successor, and Prince Anshun having been deposed.

He also said that the Powers would master the present revolt if they acted harmoniously throughout. Otherwise, he believed the revolt would spread throughout China and then the task would prove to be an impossible one.

Information from Kiao to the effect that Germany will have 15,000 men, all told, in China when the allies and troops now ordered to proceed there shall have arrived, this number 5,000 men, with 25 guns, will be on board the German ships, 10,000 will be marines and regulars, and 1,500 will compose the Kiao-Chow force.

The Tagelblatt's military writer asserts that Japan alone could immediately throw into China a force sufficiently large to suppress the disturbance. He says:

"An Anglo-Indian brigade cannot arrive in less than three weeks. Germany cannot have Siberian army corps at the seat of war before eighteen days, nor can an American brigade arrive sooner. France has hitler not displayed a wish to send large bodies, and the German brigade of 1,000 cannot arrive before the middle of September."

The Central Committee of the German Red Cross Society has begun preparations for sending a corps to China.

Privy Councillor Hamann of the Foreign Office empowers the Associated Press to state, regarding the United States Chinese programme, that Germany agrees with the United States that there is no war in China in an international law sense. Germany regards the trouble a revolution against the Chinese Government, and hence there is no real war.

Regarding Shan-Tung, the informant said:

"The Shan-Tung Government has not yet shown a hostile attitude. There has not been diplomatic hostility shown between Japan and Russia. The press reports that it is based upon the well-known conflict of interests between Korea and North China. England recently proposed that a large Japanese force should land in Peking to restore order to the Powers. Russia, while not refusing, gave an evasive answer, and the matter is still pending."

The Associated Press learns that yesterday's dispatch from Washington outlining the policy of the United States, also announced that the United States Government wants the power to act towards China, so as not to force the viceroys of South China, who have hitherto remained passive, in the course of an interview last night, to change their attitude now."

FAVORS LI HUNG CHANG.

He Should Be Made Emperor, Says Mr. Depew.

London, July 5.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, reported in the Daily Mail, said:

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conquer China. That would require 2,000,000 men. It is necessary, therefore, to rescue the missionaries, missionaries and merchants, and to punish the instigators of the outrages. So far, the United States will join with the other Powers in opposing the Government's policy of opposing the splitting up of China.

"The best policy to be pursued, after the rescue of the missionaries, is to elevate to the throne a wise, progressive native Prince, like Li Hung Chang. The United States Government is prepared to support the open-door trade with all its powers. But those nations seeking to promote a break-up of the Empire will find the United States against them."

STILL UNABLE TO ADVANCE.

Allies Checked by Ruins and Destruction of Railroads.

Berlin, July 5.—The German Consul at Tien-Tsin, reporting the contents of the letter of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector of Customs, and a French lady, dated Peking, June 24, already known, adds:

"Owing to the destruction of the railroad, the beginning of the rainy season and the necessity of protecting the international commanders of the international forces are unable to send troops to Peking."

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WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA SAID

State of Alabama, Executive Department, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

MONTGOMERY, June 25th, 1900.

DEAR SIR: My absence from the city explains why I have delayed in thanking you for the book, which came duly to hand. Since the opening of the war with Spain I have seen no book touching any phase of the subjects it is beyond compliment, and its elegance and the beauty of its illustrations fit it for ornamenting any parlor in the land. It is a timely publication, and the information that crowds its pages should be in the hands of every American. So much of value in so attractive a form, I am sure, cannot be found in any other book or series. Yours very truly,

JOS. F. JOHNSTON, Governor.

The full title of the work referred to is, as every one will remember,

OUR ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE.

And the cause of the Governor's unqualified approval and admiration will be instantly apparent to all who examine the publication. For instance, one of the most famous books of the world, namely, "Ridpath's Cyclopaedia of History," is published in 2 large volumes, which cannot be purchased for less than \$24. On the other hand, the two immense folio volumes of "Our Islands and Their People" contain more reading matter by accurate printers' measurement than the 8 Ridpath volumes and, in addition, they embrace 1,300 separate views, or OVER 2,000 SQUARE FEET of the latest NIKKEI-PLATE HALFTONE PHOTOGRAPHS—actual photographs of the islands and their people—than were ever seen.

This Explains the Marked Enthusiasm of the Governor of Alabama.

INTRODUCED BY **General Joseph Wheeler, Soldier, Statesman, Author.**

Descriptive Features by **Jose de Olivares, Author, Poet, Artist.**

The whole work can be had in combination with The Republic in small monthly payments of merely a fraction more than the regular price of the paper. Do you see the point? If not, drop us a card and we will make it plainer.

of American interest in China, in case it is found that they have been driven from ordinary destination at Manila.

Goodnow's Advice.

The situation in China is considered in its most critical phase. A cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai declares that there is imminent danger to the Southern Chinese Province under the international forces are maintained and increased.

Captain John T. Myers, who, according to a brief dispatch from Admiral Kempf, commands the American fleet at Peking, was born in Georgia, entering the Marine Corps in September, 1887. He is the nephew of the famous artist, John T. Myers, who was killed during the Spanish War. "Hoch der Kaiser," which involved Captain Joseph H. Cochran in so much difficulty. He was afterwards assigned to duty with the main body of the fleet.

Captain Newton H. Hall, U. S. M. C., also in Peking, was born in and appointed from Texas. He graduated from the naval academy in 1887. He was stationed at the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, before being detailed for duty with the first marine detachment that went into China.

Doctor Thomas M. Lippitt, assistant surgeon, who is in Peking, was born in Herryville, Va., in 1874. He served on the hospital ship Solon during the Spanish War. After the war he was attached to the dispatch headquarters on the Asiatic Station, and has since served